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Equal Rights

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FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY,
FEBRUARY 11, 1928

The Front Line in Havana

Left to right—Doris Stevens, Chairman of Committee on International Action, National Woman's Party; Mrs. Thomas de Mederos of Havana, who is assisting the National Woman's Party in interviewing delegates to the Pan-American Conference to ask their support of the Equal Rights treaty; Jane Norman Smith, Chairman National Council, National Woman's Party; Mrs. Luis Baralt, Jr., of Havana, who with Mrs. Luis Baralt, Sr., wife of the former Cuban Minister to Peru, has been calling upon Peruvian delegates to the Conference.

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Feminist Notes

Women to Be Represented

IN issuing its call for the National Convention in Houston, Texas, June 26, the Democratic National Committee urged that women be given representation among the delegates-at-large. The call said on this question:

"In authorizing this call the Democratic National Committee further provided that in order that opportunity may be afforded the various States to give adequate representation to women as delegates-at-large, without disturbing prevailing party custom, there may be elected from each State four delegates-at-large for each Senator in Congress from such State, with one-half vote each in the National Convention, and recommended to the States that one-half of the number of delegates-at-large shall be women."

Formerly only four delegates-at-large were allowed to each State, and each delegate-at-large had one vote.

Woman Sheriff Quells Mutiny

THE first day Helena Dolder served as sheriff of DeKalb County, Illinois, the prisoners mutined because she served mush for supper. When they riotously demanded "When do we eat?" and then demanded to know who would make them go back to their cells, Mrs. Dolder showed them—with a fire hose—and now they know that she is really the sheriff.

Woman in Church

ANOTHER precedent was broken in England when Dorothy Wilson was appointed assistant minister of the Congregational Church at Carrs Lane, Birmingham. She took her theological diploma with distinction in 1926, and won her B. Litt. degree with a thesis on "Religion and Child Psychology."

Women's Nationality

THE three women who have so far appeared before the Royal Commission rewriting the Constitution of Australia have urged that the principle of equality of citizenship should be embodied in the Federal Constitution. They have insisted that the woman, married or single, have as much right to her own nationality as the man.

Civil Rights Bill in Peru

A BILL to give married women the right to administer their own personal property and to free them from the financial tutelage of their husbands has been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies of Peru, and women are working to insure its passage in the Chamber and in the Senate.

Indian Women's Education

WOMEN all over India have been holding conferences preparatory to the All-India Conference on Educational Reform, to be held in Delhi in February. Compulsory primary education and a higher marriage age for girls are the subjects on which most work is being done by these meetings. Everywhere the Indian women have protested because the age set in the new bill to raise the marriage age is still too low. The women demand that the marriage age shall be 16 years for girls and 21 years for boys.

The Baroda Legislative Council has fixed the marriage age at 14 for girls and 18 for boys. The Indian States of Gondal, Kotah, Mysore, and Indore have similar laws. The State of Rajkot leads all India with the new law it has made prohibiting marriage before 15 for girls and 19 for boys.

"Women are unanimous," says *Stri-Dharma,* official organ of the Women's Indian Association, "that girls should be saved from early marriage and its results, child-widowhood and child-motherhood."

Justice for the Married Woman

THE battle for the right of married women teachers to determine the conditions of their own domestic life is still raging fiercely in Lancashire, England, and just before Christmas a notable victory occurred for the married women teachers. By 17 votes to 8 the Lancashire County Education Committee followed the enlightened example of the Oldham Education Committee by repeating a proposal to refer back to its elementary education sub-committee a resolution disapproving the policy of compulsory resignation on marriage. On the following day the *Manchester Guardian* threw its weight, in the form of a leading article, on the side of the married women teachers.

College-Trained Professional Women

THE National Professional Pan-Hellenic Association, composed of professional fraternities for women, will meet in Madison, Wisconsin, February 17-18, to discuss means of solving problems of interest to women in all professions, such as the combination of a home and a profession, including the establishment and maintenance of a home by the unmarried professional woman; the equalization of opportunity and pay between men and women in the professions; the provision of greater professional educational opportunities for women; and vocational guidance for women.

German Women Seek Equality in Family

THE National Council of Women of Germany adopted resolutions at its annual meeting in October for changes in the law to allow Equal Rights in the family relation. The resolution covers equality in divorce and in the guardianship of the children.

Negro Woman in Legislature

MRS. E. HOWARD HARPER is the first Negro woman to serve in any State Legislature in the United States. She was recently appointed to succeed her husband in the West Virginia Legislature. The Republican Executive Committee recommended her appointment to the Governor, who under the law had to follow the recommendation. We congratulate her on overcoming two prejudices—one against her race and one against her sex.

Succession Rights of Indian Princess

THE small State of Sandur in South India is agitating for the right of their orphaned princess, Akka Saheb, to succeed to her father's throne. A number of her male relatives are putting forward their claim as superior to hers, for the sole reason that she is a woman. Public meetings are being held upholding the right of the princess to succeed to her father's place, and the Women's Indian Association is supporting her claim before the Government of India. She is 15 years old, a cultured girl with a good education, speaking English and her own language well.

Militant Campaign Needed in Africa

GEORGE REYBURN, member of the Legislative Assembly of the Union of South Africa, has written to the *Flashlight,* official organ of the Women's Enfranchisement Association of the Union of South Africa, to advise a militant campaign for suffrage.

"If the men thought women were really in earnest and were prepared to make it disagreeable if they did not get it (the vote), it would soon come," he wrote.

He also offered to help organize a strike of the women at election time. The Association has suggested that women refuse to help any political party until the vote is granted.

"I will tell them how to combine, how to run pickets, and how to deal with blacklegs," Mr. Reyburn offers. "It will be a novel and interesting experience for men, and doubtless for many women as well."

Club Femenino Welcomes Emmissaries

THE Club Femenino of Cuba, affiliated with the National Woman's Party of the United States, held a meeting in honor of Jane Norman Smith, Doris Stevens, Mrs. Valentine Winters and Muna Lee Munoz Marin, members of the Committee of the National Woman's Party who are now in Havana to work for a recommendation by the Pan-American Conference of an Equal Rights treaty. The meeting was held on January 22 in the beautiful club house of the Club Femenino, on the Malecon facing the colorful tropical seas.

As the illness of the president of the club, Señora Emma Lopez Sena, prevented her from being present. Mrs. L. Stuart Houston, a Cuban member of the Woman's Party of long standing, welcomed the guests in her name and that of the club, in a brief but moving speech. She was followed by Mrs. Smith, who recounted the history of the struggle for suffrage in the States, and spoke feelingly of the time and energy wasted in struggling with the States one by one. She urged the necessity of action through the Pan-American Conference, not by separate countries, in obtaining Equal Rights for the women of the Americas.

Doris Stevens made a brilliant appeal for united action on the part of the women of this hemisphere. "Men will tell us that this treaty cannot be passed," she said, "but it can be passed if we demand it with conviction."

After hearing her exhortation the members of the club passed by acclamation a ringing resolution calling upon the Sixth Pan-American Conference to recommend a treaty which, when ratified by the sovereign States of this hemisphere, would make impossible forever any inequality between men and women before the law in any country of the Americas.

Senora Plintha Wos y Gil, daughter of Don Alejandro Wos, one time President of Santo Domingo, caught in the enthusiasm of the occasion, leaped to her feet and for the first time in her life, as she said, spoke before an audience. With charm and sincerity, the vivacious young Dominican girl expressed her gratitude to the North American Committee which is devoting its energies to improving the status of women. "You have awakened us and inspired us," she said, "and you will find that our response will be worthy of Latin-America."

The program closed with a talk by a young Cuban of unusual charm, Senora Fulgencia S. de Lores, who said:

"I had not expected to speak to you this afternoon, but after listening to these gracious ambassadors of women's freedom in America, I could not rest. I should even suffer remorse if I did not testify to my admiring recognition of their continuous struggle on behalf of the civil and political emancipation of their American sisters. I say 'American' in the broadest acceptation of the word, for this Pan-American Conference, in which the major problems of all of the countries will be discussed, seems to prophesy the abolition of frontiers in a hemisphere which will vibrate with the harmony of peace. Miss Stevens has said that one might well wonder why women have not been worn out by the long struggle with men for the sound right of civil and political equality, but she and the other valiant representatives of the National Woman's Party remind us that there has never been a great victory without a great battle. This generous battle is the great triumph which is reserved for her apostolate of the rights of women."

"I hope, sister members, that you will arouse in Cuba the conviction that even should our triumph not be so speedy as we expect, the Cuban women who compose the Club Femenino are all of us heart and soul in this movement, which aims at the good of all."

"We know the North American woman not solely for her beauty and elegance, which ranks her first among the women of our time, we know her also for her great work in society and in history, winning her universal respect and admiration.."

"In Cuba, every woman of responsive heart feels herself linked by the deepest bonds of the spirit with the women of North America represented by the National Woman's Party."

A Significant Note in the Tribute to Marti

PUBLIC memorial services to honor Marti, super-patriot and father of the cause of Cuban independence, brought out most of Havana's population on January 28, the anniversary of his birth. Deeply banked in wreaths of flowers sent by President Machado, government officials, delegations to the Pan-American Conference and patriotic Cubans, the statue of Jose Marti formed the center of ceremonies held in Central Park.

Business houses closed their doors and the streets were lined with people who had come out to watch the 50,000 school children, boys and girls, from the public schools, private schools, convents, boarding schools, etc., who marched to the monument of Marti to place their tribute of flowers at the base of the statue. Seated on the grandstand, erected in the park, were President Machado, various members of his cabinet, and delegates to the Conference who reviewed the parade. The United States was represented by Charles Evans Hughes, Henry P. Fletcher, Dr. James Brown Scott and Dr. Leo Rowe.

Promptly at half past ten o'clock over two hundred Cuban women, together with the representatives of the National Woman's Party in Havana, assembled in the arcade of the Manzaha de Gomez, one of Havana's beautiful buildings. From there they formed in line and in single file, led by Señorita Carmen Tamayo, carrying a large Cuban flag, and Elsie Ross Shields with the American flag, walked out in the street and awaited the passing of the last group of students before proceeding to the statue. Presidents of Cuban women's clubs, carrying the standards of their organizations, followed the two leaders, and next came twenty-one women dressed in white, representing the Latin-American republics, each one wearing blue regalia with the name of one of the countries. Then came the members of the National Woman's Party of the United States with their purple, white, and gold banners, and then a beautiful wreath of laurel leaves and white calla lilies held by Cuban and American women. Cuban women followed carrying two large white banners bearing mottoes in Spanish and English, each banner carried by twelve women. Among the quotations from the famous liberator shown on the banners were:

"One who demands is worth more than one who begs."

"Justice does not admit delay, and he who delays its fulfillment turns it against himself."

"Women should have the same right to vote as men."

"To postpone is never to decide."

After the last student had passed the women fell into line and marched down the crowded street to the park, the first time that any of the Cuban women had ever marched in the street in behalf of the suffrage or Equal Rights movements. There was applause from the official party on the reviewing stand as well as from the great crowd as the colorful procession of women passed in front of the statue and the wreath presented by the Cuban and North American women was placed in front of the statue. A dramatic climax of the ceremonies was the releasing of nearly two thousand pigeons carrying tiny papers containing quotations from Jose Marti in favor of justice and equality for women.

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Annual Dues	$10.00
Associate Members	$1.00
Subscribing Members	$3.00
Founders	$100.00
Life Members	$1,000.00
Endowers	$5,000.00
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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 64.]

Introduced in the Senate, January 4, 1928,
by Senator Charles E. Curtis.

Mrs. Lawrence Lewis

FROM time immemorial the human spirit has cried out for proof that a divine purpose orders the affairs of this little planet. To fortify his courage amid the inevitable anguish and peril incident to life mankind has sought, in the stars by night and in the shining firmament by day, a sign of God. He has searched the heavens, and that failing, he has invoked the miracle, some act defying nature, which should serve as token to his narrow mind of the omnipotence of Deity. Through all the age-long tragic story the need of the human heart for love and guidance appears and reappears in varying forms. Wisdom, mercy, justice, love—without these life is a dreadful fantasy, fraught with despair, threatened wth evil beyond undoing. So man has turned to God, always demanding, always needing, a sign, a token, either on earth or in the heavens.

Such a sign, we believe, is to be found quite near at hand, and in accord with nature, in the lives of some human beings. From time to time there come upon this earth spirits so true, so wise, so just and merciful and loving, that in their presence we feel our doubts fall away, our purposes take on a nobler cast, and hope and courage join with the infinite.

It was this that Dora Lewis, our own Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, meant, and means, to us in the National Woman's Party. She was not only a leader, a friend, a fellow-worker in the ranks, she was herself a token of the rightness of our cause, and of the rightness of the universe.

Even in our grief we look up to her, smiilng. For this she would have wished. Not tears, but faith and courage.

Think Well, Mr. Congressman

"MEXICO will do everything possible to secure Equal Rights before the law for the women of America," declared Dr. Julio Garcia, head of the Mexican delegation and authority on international law, to the members of the Committee on International Action of the National Woman's Party of the United States when, accompanied by Cuban Feminist leaders, they called upon him recently. "You may count not only upon our moral but our active support. The other members of my delegation are at one with me when I say that the Mexican members of the Sixth Pan-American Conference will go on record, individually and as a group, in demanding Equal Rights for women in the sovereign States of America. Who knows," he added smilingly, "but that some of us may find that our proudest title to the commendation of posterity?"

We sincerely hope that the members of our own National Congress will read Dr. Garcia's words and consider their significance.

Already in the United States there are men in high places who are ashamed of their record on woman suffrage. They would very gladly now reverse their previous stand so that they could say to their women constituents, armed, mark you, with the ballot, "See, in your hour of need I helped you win the vote; now in my hour of need use it as gratitude dictates!" But this they cannot say, for "posterity" has their record.

Now another opportunity lies before some of these unfortunates. Those who are in Congress can redeem their past by voting and working for the Equal Rights Amendment.

But there are not very many men in Congress these days who originally opposed woman suffrage. Most of the members have a clean sheet on which to inscribe their Equal Rights record. For this reason they should carefully consider the facts in the case without prejudice.

To all but the most bigoted the drift of the times is clear. In a few years Equal Rights will prevail throughout the Americas. What then will posterity say of the men at present in our National Congress? It is not often that a man has a chance to write his own verdict, but every Senator and every Representative in Washington at the moment looks directly into the eyes of this very opportunity. Think well, Mr. Congressman, what record will you leave in posterity's possession?

The March of the Women

By Dr. Margareta Lopez,
Secretary of Federacion Nacional de
Asociaciones Femeninas de Cuba

MORE than two hundred women marched with flags and banners to Central Park, Havana, on January 28, to place a wreath on the statue of Jose Marti.

They filed silently before the monument of the "Father of Cuban Liberty" and deposited a beautiful and most delicate floral offering in the name of the women of America.

They carried two large banners bearing two thoughts taken from Jose Marti:

"Justice admits of no delay, and he who delays its fulfillment turns it against himself."

"Woman should have the same right to vote as man has."

The hope of obtaining the vote is in Cuba no longer the dream of a *few* women, but a strong impulse which moves the majority of Cuban women of all classes and creeds. This demonstration is an evident proof of this, as well as the work which they have been carrying on with the Americans in the Sixth Pan-American Conference in an endeavor to obtain Equal Rights for the women of the entire American continent.

The flowers were laid on the monument as a tribute of admiration, recognition and gratitude to Jose Marti, who devoted his whole life to an unflinching struggle for liberty—which is the aspiration of women. They claim the right to develop their life and their inclinations enjoying the *same rights* as men.

TWO beautiful flags—the Cuban and the American—headed the procession, followed by the banner of the Cuban Federation of Women's Clubs, which was carried by its distinguished president, Senora Soto Navarro; the banners of the Club Femenino, the National Suffragist Party, the Patriotic Suffragist League, the Temperance Union, and others. After these came twenty-one women wearing sky-blue bands on which were inscribed the names of the twenty-one American nations.

Then followed a huge banner with the following quotation from the great Liberator: "Woman should have the same right to vote as man has." Next came six banners of the National Woman's Party, U. S. A., whose indefatigable members have sent a commission, now working with noble enthusiasm together with the women of Cuba, giving them encouragement and active support. The names of Miss Stevens, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Winters and Miss Muna Lee were on all lips. * * *

The procession, which stretched several blocks, closed with another huge banner on which one read the following thought taken from the Liberator—more expressive by far than any speech:

"Justice admits no delay, and he who delays its fulfillment turns it against himself."

In Cuba the day is not far distant when justice will be done to women in recognition of the rights that they so justly claim.

But in this demonstration they requested justice for the women of all America, seizing the opportunity when representatives of all the American nations are assembled in Havana.

Marti was a valiant champion of the liberty, strength and greatness of the Americas. Will women succeed in what they demand, thus armed with his magnificent and luminous words?

Susan B. Anthony

THE one hundred and eighth anniversary of the birth of Susan B. Anthony will be celebrated on a nation-wide basis by the National Woman's Party and its State and local branches on February 15.

At a tea at National Headquarters in Washington, D. C., in the afternoon, Ida Husted Harper, author of "The Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony" and of the final volumes of "The History of Woman Suffrage," will speak on Miss Anthony's work, and its consummation in the adoption of the Susan B. Anthony Amendment to the United States Constitution, enfranchising women.

Mrs. Richard Wainwright will preside, and Mrs. Emile Berliner, chairman of the District of Columbia Branch, and Mrs. Andrew Stewart will be hostesses.

Susan B. Anthony was born in South Adams, Massachusetts, February 15, 1820. Her father, Daniel Anthony, was a cotton manufacturer, and the family was of Quaker stock. The daughters were brought up to be self-supporting, and Susan taught in New York from 1835 to 1850. When she was 17, she received $1.50 a week and "boarded around," which was considered excellent wages "for a woman."

The Anthony family moved to Rochester in 1848. At this time Susan B. Anthony was teaching and knew nothing about the first Woman's Rights Convention held that year at Seneca Falls except through her father, mother and sister, Mary, who signed the Declaration of Principles and who were enthusiastic believers in woman's rights.

In the winter of 1852 Miss Anthony found that her taste for teaching was entirely gone. Her interest and sympathy had become enlisted in other things, and in the spring she abandoned teaching forever, after an experience of fifteen years.

IT was in 1852 that Miss Anthony met Elizabeth Cady Stanton and then began a friendship which lasted until the death of Mrs. Stanton, fifty-one years later. She joined Mrs. Stanton, Horace Greeley, and others in an attempt to have women admitted to the People's College, then being started. This college was merged into Cornell and women were excluded at the beginning.

Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton worked together in a ceaseless, persistent, determined struggle to secure equality of rights for women. Miss Anthony, a born executive, was footloose and could plan conventions, legislative hearings and campaigns, and then Mrs. Stanton would come with her battery of facts, logic and argument that were invincible. In many respects they complemented each other, and always everywhere for thirty years Lucretia Mott was their strength and inspiration. For them there was no turning aside, no yielding, no compromise.

On September 9, 1852, Miss Anthony attended her first Woman's Rights Convention, which was held at Syracuse. She was made a member of the Nominating Committee, and Lucretia Mott was elected president.

Miss Anthony was a delegate to the Temperance Convention in Albany in this year, and when she rose to speak to a motion, she was rebuked by the presiding officer, who told her that "the sisters were not invited to speak, but to listen and learn." She and three or four other women left the hall.

Miss Anthony was the first woman to speak on the floor of a teachers' convention. In 1853 she helped to introduce a resolution for recognition of the right of women teachers to equal pay. When Miss Anthony rose to speak, she created a great commotion and it was only after half an hour's debate that she was permitted to speak. The resolution was finally carried, despite the president's protest.

IN 1854 Miss Anthony held suffrage meetings in every county in New York, and held a convention every year after that until the Civil War. Petitions for suffrage and equal guardianship rights for women drawn up at State suffrage con-

ventions were presented to the New York Legislature. She canvassed New York annually with similar petitions to the Legislature. Doing this work she endured many hardships and bitter cold, traveling to many towns off the railroad which could be reached only by sleigh.

Because of a breakdown in health, Miss Anthony was forced to abandon speaking in 1859, but continued writing and circularizing.

Miss Anthony was forced to give up preparations for the Annual Woman's Rights Conventions since women were devoting all their time to winning the war. In 1863 she organized the Woman's National Loyal League to support the Government in the Civil War.

WHILE all the women were giving themselves to the work of the war the New York Legislature, April 10, 1862, finding them off guard, very quietly amended the law of 1860 and took away from mothers the lately acquired right to the equal guardianship of their children. They also repealed the law which secured to the widow the control of the property for the care of minor children. Thus at one blow were swept away the results of nearly a decade of hard work on the part of women, and wives and mothers were left in almost the same position as under the common law. This was the reward of those who were in the hospitals, in the army, in the sanitary commission, on the platform in the interests of the Union, or at home doing the work of those who had gone into the army. Miss Anthony's anger and sorrow were intense when she heard of the repeal of the laws which she had spent seven long years to obtain, tramping through cold and heat to roll up petitions, and traversing the whole State of New York in the dead of winter to create public sentiment in their favor.

After the war when the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments were being added to the Constitution, Miss Anthony demanded that women be included in them. She pointed out how just and easy it would be to add the word "sex" to the Fifteenth Amendment, which says the right to vote shall not be denied on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, but even the abolitionists opposed her, saying, "This is the Negro's hour." Miss Anthony then decided to devote more effort to State campaigns so that the demand of women for national enfranchisement would have behind it the power of votes.

THE story of these State campaigns in which Miss Anthony often traveled and worked alone, is one of almost unendurable hardships. Many of the campaigns were in States where the country was new, most of the towns were off the railroad, among the mountains, where suffrage had never been heard of; there was no one to advertise the meetings, no one to meet her, and when she reached her destination the hotels were of the most primitive sort. Only occasionally did she find a good hotel or was hospitably entertained in a comfortable home. There were few public halls and Miss Anthony spoke in railroad stations, hotel dining rooms (with all the furniture removed and her audience compelled to stand), many times in saloons, but most in churches where she usually had a large interested audience. She traveled mostly by stage coach, but sometimes she went for days over rough country in a buckboard, and in the winter frequently by sleigh.

In 1868 the publication of *The Revolution* created a sensation in the newspaper world. This weekly paper was conducted by Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton in the interests of women. On January 9, 1868, the first number was issued and ten thousand copies were printed and sent to all parts of the country. Miss Anthony later went to Washington to introduce the paper and returned with a list of distinguished subscribers, including President Johnson himself.

The Revolution took up with great earnestness the cause of working women, investigated their condition, published many articles in regard to it. Miss Anthony herself gave a large amount of time to the cause of working women, taught them how to organize themselves, stirred up the newspapers to speak in their behalf, and interested many prominent women in them.

The first Woman's Rights Convention in Washington was held on January 19, 1869. After this convention Miss Anthony called on Senator Harlan of Iowa, chairman of the District Committee, who readily granted the women a hearing, which took place on January 26, 1869. This was the first Congressional hearing ever granted to present the question of woman suffrage.

MISS ANTHONY determined to test the Fifteenth Amendment. She was allowed to register in Rochester in 1872, and to cast her ballot. She was arrested, tried, and found guilty by an instructed jury. A fine was imposed which she refused to pay, saying, "I shall earnestly and persistently continue to urge all women to the practical recognition of the old Revolutionary maxim, 'Resistance to tyranny is obedience to God.'"

In 1876 a centennial celebration was held on July 4 in Philadelphia. The women were determined to obtain recognition at this celebration. The request of the women for a half minute recognition was denied them. Miss Anthony, Mrs. Stanton, and Miss Gage framed a document called the "Woman's Declaration of Rights." They were denied by all in authority the right to present this document.

As President Grant was not to attend the celebration, the acting Vice-President, Thomas W. Ferry, was to officiate, and he, too, was addressed by note and requested to make time for the reception of the declaration, and he, too, refused.

The women had obtained four seats on the platform, Miss Anthony having a ticket as reporter on her brother's paper.

ON the day of the celebration Miss Anthony, Matilda Joslyn Gage, Sara Andrews Spencer, Lillie Devereaux Blake, and Phoebe Couzins attended the celetion at Independence Square carrying the Woman's Declaration of Rights with them.

The declaration of 1776 was read by Richard Henry Lee of Virginia. Following this the ladies rose from their places at the back of the stage, walked down the aisle and Miss Anthony with a fitting speech handed the document to Mr. Perry. He received it without a word and it thus became a part of the day's proceedings. They made their way to a platform in the front of Independence Hall, erected for the musicians, and Miss Anthony read a copy of the declaration which had been presented to Mr. Ferry.

Two years later, on January 10, 1878, Susan B. Anthony secured the introduction for the first time in the United States of a Federal Suffrage Amendment. This amendment read as follows: "The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex."

From 1878 until her death in 1906 Miss Anthony never ceased working for the passage of this amendment. In every session of Congress she arranged for hearings before committees, and caused petitions from every part of the country to be presented.

Ida Husted Harper, in her book on the "Life of Susan B. Anthony," says: "The members of Congress always knew when Miss Anthony had arrived in Washington. Other women accepted their word that they were going to do something and waited patiently at home. Miss Anthony followed them up and saw that they did it. If she could not find them in the Capitol she went to their homes. If they promised to introduce a certain measure on a certain day, she was in the gallery looking them squarely in the face. If they failed to do it, they found her waiting for them at the close of the session."

In 1920, the amendment which Miss Anthony drafted was added to the Constitution as the Nineteenth Amendment, in exactly the form in which she wrote it. This amendment is always known as the Susan B. Anthony Amendment.

While the greater part of Miss Anthony's time was spent away from home

carrying on her life work for suffrage, she had a great love of home and family. In times of sickness Miss Anthony was at the bedside of the loved ones, if it was possible to get there, and she personally nursed them through many illnesses. Her letters to her family convey a deep love and a sorrow that her life is spent away from them.

The following public tribute paid to Miss Anthony while she still lived is only one of many and shows something of the love and admiration felt for her:

"* * * Susan, earnest, honest, self-sacrificing, much-enduring, thinks only of the work she has in hand, and speculates solely on the chances of living long enough to accomplish it. She has given up home, friends, her profession of teacher, and the modest competence acquired by her labor; has been caricatured, ridiculed, maligned, and persecuted, but has never turned aside or faltered in the work to which she has given her life. Whatever may be the opinion of the conservative world with regard to Susan B. Anthony, those who know her well and have watched her career most attentively, know her to be rich in all the best and most tender of womanly virtues, and possessed of as brave and noble a spirit and as great integrity of character as ever fell to the lot of mortal woman."

Press Comment

Recognition Is Being Given to Woman's Party

Havana Evening Telegram, January 27, 1928.

THE emulating opinion of women on behalf of the proposed Equal Rights treaty is taking definite form. Resolutions gathered to date were presented to the committee on private international law Wednesday at their committee meeting in the university. Copies went to Dr. Victor Maurtua, chairman of the committee, and Dr. Antonio S. de Bustamente, presiding officer of the Pan-American Conference.

The resolutions, calling for a hearing and for a recommendation that an Equal Rights treaty be recommended at this session, pointing out the urgent necessity of beginning negotiations on the proposed treaty, were signed by many of the leading women's organizations in the western hemisphere.

Officers of the organizations signing the resolution were among those responsible for the meeting, held under the joint auspices of the North, South and Central American women, in the auditorium of the Reporters' Club in Havana, and were passed unanimously by the enthusiastic audience which packed the auditorium.

Other manifestoes and cablegrams were presented at the same time, signed by the presidents of various other Feminist organizations.

The resolutions were presented to the committee by Mrs. Clarence M. Smith of New York, Miss Muna Lee of Porto Rico, Miss Frances Guerre of Cuba, and others. The women asked that the resolutions be placed on the minutes of the committee's proceedings.

A joint deputation of women of the Americas, led by the National Woman's Party, waited upon the delegates from the Dominican Republic at the Dominican headquarters in the university Wednesday at four o'clock.

The deputation was led by Plintha Wos y Gil, daughter of the former president of the Dominican Republic, Alexander Wos y Gil. With her were Mrs. Clarence H. Smith and Miss Muna Lee.

Among those present were Dr. Francisco K. Peynado, head of the delegation; Dr. Gustavo A. Diez, president of the Dominican Senate; Angel Morales, minister plenipotentiary in Washington, and Ricardo Perez Alfonseca, minister plenipotentiary in Cuba. These delegates heard with attention the members of the committe explaining their purposes and plans, and expressed themselves as being heartily in favor of an open hearing for the women before the conference.

Dr. Carlos Cuadras Pasos, head of the Nicaraguan delegation, and Secretary of State of Nicaragua, also was interviewed by the women's committee. "The entire Nicaraguan delegation," he said, "is heartily in favor of the proposed Equal Rights treaty. Women have complete civil rights in Nicaragua and the Feminist sentiment there already is strong. Nicaragua has several women consuls and a woman subsecretary of education, Senora Juanita Molina de Fromen."

Another delegate interviewd was Dr. Carlos Silva Viodosola, editor of *El Mercurio* of Santiago de Chile, the most important paper of South America, who was conferred with by appointment.

This means the women have found friends among the delegations of Cuba, Uruguay, Peru, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic, Chile, Mexico, Salvador, Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia and Paraguay.

The joint committee meeting was held Wednesday at six o'clock at the National Woman's Party headquarters, Hotel Sevilla-Biltmore, to arrange for the participation by Feminists in the ceremonies tomorrow in honor of Jose Marti, the Cuban liberator.

Havana Post, January 19, 1928.

THERE are some ladies here from the North who are desirous of getting Equal Rights for women, which is all right as far as it goes, but it is our opinion that the women have too many rights as things now are. All the accessible pockets are in the clothes of the men.

Woman's Club

Havana Evening Telegram, January 27, 1928.

MRS. CLARENCE SMITH of New York, who is with the headquarters of the National Woman's Party at the Sevilla, is to be the speaker Monday afternoon at the Woman's Club.

Mrs. Smith, who has been here since before the opening of the conference, has made many acquaintances in the American colony and among the Cuban Feminists, and her acceptance to speak before the club has pleased the members very much.

Hostesses will be those ladies who were cosen for the postponed meeting of January 16, which this meeting restores, and are Mrs. Kohn Hoskinson, Mrs. Vicente Pardo, Mrs. G. H. Stauber, C. A. Campbell and Mrs. V. C. Jordan.

Is Altruistic

A. Edward Stuntz, Columnist, Havana Telegram, January 20-21, 1928

NOW come the women! And it is about time. We've been waiting and wondering for the past few weeks how long it would be before various ladies of various lands would get together and decide that this much-talked-of Pan-American Conference ought to hear from them.

Is No Joke

THE great obstacle in the path of those who seek an equal footing in the world for women as well as men invariably is ridicule. It is best illustrated vulgarly. "A rooster crows and a hen clucks." Try and convince the masses, however, that there is anything ridiculous about the crowing of a rooster, even though that typical male may have little right to his racket. And the poor, fussy old hen is worth a snicker every time she clucks or cackles over something well done. There is no justice.

Among Women

SPECIFICALLY, the women ought by all means to have a voice in this conference.

In their own way, invariably funny to the sonorous male, they can spread more good will in a minute without losing anything by it than their brothers can do in years. Who, we should like to know, thought of making legal slaughter about as popular as municipal dog impounding?

Needs Help

SOME aid and abettance should be given the progressive efforts of women in the Sixth Pan-American Conference. After all, it is supposed to engender good will, this conference. Then let the natural born interpreters (women) get to work. Exchange of favors between women of the Americas is just as important as back-slapping by the men, if the pretty cloth of Pan-Americanism is to be closely woven.

Feminists Are Active

The Sun, Baltimore, Md., January 23, 1928.

By Edgar Williams, Staff Correspondent

HAVANA, January 22 (Special Cable). — Generals without armies; statesmen whose talents are now employed by their governments; archbishops with and without sees; women with cases to present to a none-too-attentive world, these and many others form a fringe to the sixth Pan-American Conference which many observers in Havana are finding fully as engrossing as its more important and conspicuous activities.

Groups and individuals with political, social, moral and other panaceas for a sick world ready to hand have journeyed hither from all corners of the earth and are attempting to gain the ear of the conference. Thousands have come as spectators and to enjoy the festivities.

Perhaps the most important and active single "extra-conference" group is the delegation representing the National Woman's Party, headed by Mrs. Clarence M. Smith, its president, and Miss Doris Stevens, chairman of the committee on international relations of the Party. This lobby is the only one that has been accorded space in the buildings of the University of Havana, where the conference holds its sessions.

LINING UP DELEGATES.

From the day this delegation arrived and hung its flag from the windows of its hotel, directly facing the President's palace, thus inaugurating the extensive foreign program contemplated by the Woman's Party, the four women delegates have been lining up support for their cause, materially assisted by Cuban Feminists.

The task that these women have undertaken is nothing less than inducing the conference to reject the entire code of laws relating to women that its president, Dr. Antonio S. Bustamente, one of the best-known authorities on international law and a member of the World Court, has been preparing ever since the previous conference five years ago. It is objected that the laws are not what the women themselves want, and they complain that no women were consulted in drafting the code.

In its place they urge that the conference approve the draft of a treaty to be submitted to the twenty-one American republics, which provides that upon ratification by any two or more states all legal discriminations against women, as such, shall be illegal within the territory of the countries concerned. By this means any discriminations against women would become a matter of international concern.

DEMAND EQUAL TREATMENT.

Mrs. Smith and Miss Stevens have explained to Dr. Bustamente and Charles Evan Hughes, head of the American delegation, and others, that the women do not want a special code of laws, but rather the equal application of the same laws that apply to men.

Mr. Hughes declares that while he would not take the initiative he would not in the slightest degree hinder the program of the Woman's Party. Dr. Victor Maurtua of Peru, chairman of the committee which has jurisdiction over the matter, has volunteered to speak in their behalf. The women are addressing delegations from the various countries and also public meetings, securing widespread support, and they now feel assured of a public hearing before Dr. Maurtua's committee.

New Student, New York, December 21, 1927.

THOSE two antithetical things, Oxford and women, have reached an agreement, equally painful to each. After many months of consideration it has been decided that the ratio of entrants shall be four male students to one female. The men are regretful that women are to be permitted to continue at Oxford, and the women that their numbers are being kept down. So despite settlement, Oxford and womankind may continue to exchange glares.

News from the Field

Organizing in Kentucky

ELIZABETH SCOTT, Feminist and student of international affairs, has gone to Kentucky to work for Equal Rights bills in the State Legislature. Elliott Carter is organizing for the Woman's Party and working for similar bills in Massachusetts.

Lincoln Elects New Officers

A UNIVERSITY professor, a physician, and a lawyer are the new officers of the Lincoln, Nebraska, Branch of the National Woman's Party. Dr. Laura Pfeiffer, professor of history at the University of Nebraska, was elected president. Dr. Inez Philbrick, successful physician of Lincoln, is the vice-president, and Grace McGerr, attorney, was elected secretary and treasurer.

The Nebraska State Branch celebrated the anniversary of the birthday of Lucretia Mott on January 3 with a meeting at which the life of Lucretia Mott was discussed, and the Declaration of Sentiments of 1848 and the Woman's Party Declaration of Principles of 1922 were studied.

A round table discussion of Equal Rights concluded the program, after which refreshments were served, and the Lincoln Branch officially organized.

Equal Rights Speakers at City Club

FOUR members of the National Woman's Party told the Business and Professional Women's Section of the Women's City Club, Washington, D. C., about the progress of the Equal Rights movement at their monthly dinner on February 8.

Sara Grogan presided. Ruth Hudnut spoke in her humorous vein of "The Position of Women as Revealed by Fiction." Laura Berrien told of the presentation to the Pan-American Conference, now meeting in Havana, of the first Equal Rights treaty ever proposed "for and by women." Ruby A. Black spoke in lighter vein of the progress of women as revealed by the different slant the attacks on women's activities have taken in different periods.

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